





## Loyalty and Sneaking Opponents

While a great change in every respect for the better is daily progressing in our Territory—in no regard is it better or more clearly seen than in the constantly increasing feeling of loyalty that is manifested by the people, and this, notwithstanding that all the underhanded influences possible are brought to bear upon them to keep up and influence a spirit of hostility to the Government under which they live, which has protected them and will continue to do so. Nay, more, it is to the patience and magnanimity of this same Government that the very persons who are here doing their part against it, owe the fact of their now standing free and unshackled before the community, instead of being exiled or pining in dungeons, as would have been their fate in any other country in Christendom. Every sensible man knows that no Government but this would for a moment tolerate the disloyal utterances—the by-times quasi hostile attitude or the illegal or criminal practices which are here indulged in (Heaven save the mark!) dignified with the name of religion;—and yet, with these patent facts before their eyes, we see in print from day to day, and may hear whenever we choose to put ourselves in the way of listening to the silly bombast and wishy-washy platitudes that goes in this region by the name of sermonizing, any amount of covert sneers against Government on the part of those very persons, who have to thank the much abused freedom of our institutions that they are not with parti-colored clothes and shaven heads expiating their crimes against sense, reason, law, and the credulity of those still more ignorant than themselves, in a treadmill, or picking oakum in one of our penitentiaries.

We inveigh against the ingratitude of the man, who, having been fed, clad and cherished in our family, does his utmost to malign and traduce his benefactors; but how much more contemptible is not he who, having been protected in life, person, liberty and property, by a government so beneficent as ours, turns around when he fancies it is in his need, and throws all his influence into the hands of its opposers, or what is, if possible, still more contemptible, says he is neutral—is non-committal, neither fish nor flesh, lukewarm, and consequently deserving at the hands of the Government the fate threatened the lukewarm church of the Revelations?

Fellow-citizens of Utah! be not deceived; there is no such thing as neutrality in the present contest, and those who knowing your inherent loyalty, would fain insinuate that you have "nothing to do with the present war," know full well whenever they say so, that they lie most egregiously. Neither you nor they can stand aloof. "He that is not with the Government, is against it," and the course of all is and has been marked during the present contest with a view to a day speedily coming, when their due reward will be meted out to each and every one.

To those who have thus been using any influence they may have among the people for the purpose of perverting them from this loyalty, we would say by way of advice, that as shrewd men (for we cannot speak of them as honest ones, and they well know in their hearts the reason) that a little reflection will, or ought to show them the impolicy of the course they are and have been pursuing; and using the argument that with them will be most potent, unless they are about to belie their whole past course, there is nothing to be made by it! You are not learned, but for the most part quite illiterate men; still you are not wanting in that kind of instinctive shrewdness which the habit of managing men will finally confer even upon a Boss-Navy, and appealing to this degree of intelligence which we know you to possess, we would strongly recommend that both for the benefit of the people of Utah (which is our aim) and that you may the longer keep your hold upon the people, (which is your object) you would look facts squarely in the face, and acknowledge your error by ceasing to strive against the stream which has for some time been too

strong for you, and whose current is receding daily a few inches from the tributaries of every day's news. Taken or disregarded, the advice is good, and you know it, and if disregarded, retribution will as surely follow as to-morrow's sun will succeed to the darkness of to-night.

**GOLD DUST.**—The average price of gold dust is at present in this market, about \$28 (legal tender) per ounce, and large quantities daily change hands at this figure. The establishment of responsible banks in our midst has been a great advantage to the miner, since he is no longer obliged to deal with private individuals, and the competition among the bankers is sure to give him the full market value of his dust.

**ROBBERY.**—We see it announced in the Nevada papers that Col. Chas. A. Sumner, 1st Infy. Nev. Vols., was lately robbed at Virginia City of \$2,500, of which amount about one half was in gold—the balance in legal tenders. This is a severe loss to the Colonel, and we trust the miscreant who robbed him may be discovered and the money secured.

**WIND AND DUST.**—The Nevada papers are complaining of high winds and dust. If those local editors were here for a few days, they might learn something of what high winds mean, and as to dust, we could astonish them with an article in that line more pungent, penetrating and inevitable than anything they have yet seen under the name.

**THANKS.**—We return our thanks to Hon. John Conness for a copy of Reverdy Johnson's speech on the Resolution to amend the Constitution so as to abolish slavery.

**SUGGESTION.**—Somebody ought to establish a stage line between Salt Lake City and Camp Douglas. It has paid before, would pay now, and would be in addition a great accommodation to the public.

**LOST PISTOL.**—It will be seen by the advertisement of the finder, that a lost pistol can be found on application at this office.

**ANTICIPATED EFFECT OF THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.**—If Lee retires to Richmond, Grant looks upon the capture of the entire rebel garrison as only a question of time; and this result is doubtless so apparent to Lee, that it is doubted whether he will submit to a siege. It is thought he will prefer to exhaust himself in efforts to avoid the necessity of going to Richmond at all. But if he does not go there, the chances are that Butler will; or, that while the latter is holding Beauregard at Petersburg, and Grant is holding Lee, the independent column moving around Lee's left flank will take the rebel Capital with little difficulty. Unless, therefore, Lee's strategy shall prove quite inscrutable and stronger than his force, Richmond is sure to fall. Leading rebel journals, in nerving their people up for the great struggle now pending, have acknowledged recently that the loss of Richmond would be the loss of the cause. This would seem to be literally so. Eastern Virginia, truly, is nearly exhausted; but it is not entirely destitute of resources, and it is the door to the rich valley and southwestern portion of the State, which still abound in the necessities of life, indispensable to the maintenance of an army, and every day becoming more so, as our forces advance in the West, and thus contract the area in which the rebel hosts must find their food or starve. Eastern Virginia also contains many thousands of negroes, who cannot be carried along in their flight, and who will still further replenish the Union armies if needed. Besides, hope is already very low in the breasts of the enemy, and must give place to utter despair when they find their Capital gone, and no means of staying Grant's purposes at hand.

Only on Friday last the Richmond journals expressed their fears for the safety of the city. The *Whig* seemed

to see already the black clouds settling down upon the rebel cause. Hear it, confessions thus:

"The people of the Confederacy have made up their minds unwisely that the war must end one way or the other, this year, forgetting quite that there can be but one way. If Lee should fail, and his army be unsuccessful, we greatly fear that the majority of the people would begin to look the other way. But neither the loss of Lee, nor the reverse of his army, nor the two together, will justify the contemplation of that other way."

Is not the foregoing extract a clear admission on the part of an intelligent and competent though unwilling witness, that if Gen. Grant captures Richmond and destroys the army of Lee, the people of the Confederacy will despair of success, and will sue for peace on any attainable terms. The effect, too, will be to poison copperheadism to the death at home, and lead all Europe to turn their backs upon the Southern cause. This latter result is comparatively of little importance, except as it may lead to the withdrawal of European concession of belligerent rights to the rebels, and react upon rebellion itself, still further dispelling their hope and sealing their despair.—*Cor. S. F. Bulletin.*

**SHARP ENGAGEMENT.**—In Admiral Porter's report of his Red river expedition we find the following:

"We were not molested until we had gone about twenty miles, at a point above Cane river. When rounding the point, the vessels in close order and ready for action, we descried a party of the enemy with artillery on the right bank, and we immediately opened fire with our bow guns. The enemy immediately returned it with a large number of cannon, eighteen in all, every shot of which struck this vessel.

The Captain (Acting Master H. H. Gaveing) gave orders to stop the engines for the purpose of fighting the battery, and covering the boats astern—I corrected this mistake and got headway on the vessel again, but not soon enough to avoid the pelting shower of shot and shell which the enemy had poured into us, every shot going through and through us, clearing all on decks in a moment.

Finding the guns not firing rapidly, I stepped on the gun deck to see what was the matter. I stepped down; the after gun was struck with a shell and disabled, and every man at the gun killed and wounded. At the same moment the crew from the forward gun was swept away by a shell exploding, and the men were wounded in the fire-room, leaving only one man to fire up. I made up a gun's crew from the contrabands, who fought the gun to the last moment.

Finding that the engine did not move, I went into the engine room and found the chief engineer killed, whose place was soon supplied by an assistant. I then went to the pilot house and found that a shot had gone through it and wounded the pilots. I took charge of the vessel, and as the battery was a very large one, determined to pass it, which was done under the heaviest fire I ever witnessed.

I attempted to turn her head up stream to attack with our two bow guns, the only guns left, but as this was impracticable I left her drift around the point and shelled the enemy's battery in the rear."

"My lord," said the foreman of a Welsh jury, when giving in their verdict, "we find the man that stole the mare not guilty."

"I prefer being foremost," as the hare said to the hounds.

Quinn.—What is the best of good breeding? A natural ability. What is a good piece of early birds? The city of Worms.

Why is a dull and plausible man like an untrifled gun? Because he is a smooth bore.

What is that which is full of holes and yet holds water? A sponge.

To what class of periodical literature do soldiers contribute? To reviews.

What is the reason that rational men never kiss each other, while the ladies waste a world of kisses on feminine faces? Because the men have something better to kiss, and the women have not.

What instrument of war does the earth resemble? A revolver.

Why is a person smoking like an individual in a rage? Because he fumes.

Why is a cracked tumbler the most suitable for a last glass of grog? Because it's a parting glass.

Why is a clown repeating a somewhat like a natural well? Because he is giving a fresh spring.

Why is a letter posted to a distant friend like a small American coin? Because it is one sent (cent.)

Why is an old chair that has a new bottom put to it like a paid bill? Because it is re-seated (receipted.)

Why is a new bonnet like a whipping? Because it makes one smart.

Why are the ladies in these days of crinolines to be considered very dishonest? Because they steal (steal) their petticoats and bone their stays!—*Punch.*

**DECAPITATION BY THE GUILLOTINE.**—A gentleman of intelligence and literary attainments makes, in an account of his travels on the continent, the following most singular remarks on an execution he witnessed, in which the culprit was beheaded by the guillotine: "It appears," says he, "to be the best of all possible modes of inflicting the punishment of death, combining the greatest impression on the spectator, with the least possible suffering to the victim. It is so rapid, that I should doubt whether there were any suffering; but from the expression of the countenance, when the executioner held up the head,—I am inclined to believe that sense and consciousness may remain for a few seconds after the head is cut off. The eyes seemed to retain speculation for a moment or two, and there was a look in the ghastly stare with which they stared upon the crowd, which implied that the head was aware of its ignominious situation."

A malicious wag says that if a lawyer is in danger of starving in a small village, he invites another, and they both thrive.

The fact that green and blue are the most attractive colors is no reason why men should always stay green or always get blue.

Every bird pleases us with its lay—especially the hen.

## FOUND.

BETWEEN Camp Douglas, and the Soldier's Cemetery, a small sized six-shooter, which the owner can have by calling at the VANDERBILT office, describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, ROBERT HENKOPF, CLEVELAND & HENKOPF, Auction and Commission Merchants, Capacious Storage, etc., etc., Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

W. L. APPELBY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court for Utah. DEEDS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Territories. Distributions, Acknowledgments, etc., taken according to Law for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice, and on liberal terms. OFFICE at my residence on Market Street, one and a half blocks west of the market house, Great Salt Lake City.



# By-Laws of Rush Valley Mining District.

At a meeting of the miners of Rush Valley Mining District, held at the Government Reserve, (Rush Valley,) June 11th, 1864. Mr. M. G. Lewis was called to the Chair, and Henry R. Miller appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the objects of the meeting were to create a new Mining District within the limits of the West Mountain Mining District—elect a Recorder and establish By-Laws for the government of said District.

A Committee consisting of S. E. Jobelyn, E. C. Chase, A. Heitz and Jas. W. Gibson, were appointed to draft By-Laws.

The following Laws having been presented by the Committee, were acted upon, serialim, and adopted by the meeting:

**ARTICLE 1ST.** This district shall include that portion of territory, situated in the Territory of Utah, as follows: Beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of West Mountain Mining District, where it intersects the eastern line of Tooele county, to follow this line to the point of its intersection with the southern boundary line of West Mountain Mining District; thence along said line to its point of intersection with the one (114) hundred and fourteenth degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence along said 114th degree of longitude to the forty (41st) first parallel of latitude north; thence east to place of beginning. The same to be known as the "Rush Valley Mining District."

**ARTICLE 2ND.** The extent of a claim on any mineral vein, shall be two (200) hundred feet along the lode, with a width of one (100) hundred feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, spurs, angles, depths, widths, off-shoots, out-croppings, variations, and all the minerals and other valuables therein contained; and priority of location shall determine the ownership of all cross, or other leads traversing ground claimed under these laws. The discoverer and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one claim additional for discovery.

**ARTICLE 3RD.** No person shall hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase any number of claims may be held.

**ARTICLE 4TH.** All claims shall be measured on a horizontal line, and numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. It drops the discovery claim either way.

**ARTICLE 5TH.** Each company shall do one faithful day's work on their claim each month; on a failure to do so, such claim or claims will be subject to re-location; provided however, that should the company be prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, their claims shall not be forfeited; and provided further, that no claim belonging to a soldier shall be subject to re-location until six months shall have elapsed after his discharge from the service of the United States, unless he shall sign an agreement, or articles of incorporation, to the contrary.

**ARTICLE 6TH.** Work done, or caused to be done by the owners in any tunnel, cut, shaft, water-ditch or privilege, in good faith for the benefit of any claim, shall be considered as done on the claim owned by said person or company.

**ARTICLE 7TH.** All claims shall be recorded within ten days after a notice of location shall have been posted thereon; but a notice filed for record in the Recorder's office, shall be considered in all cases equivalent to a record.

**ARTICLE 8TH.** Claims on gold surface diggings shall be each two hundred (200) feet square.

**ARTICLE 9TH.** Locators on veins of coal or iron, shall be entitled to five hundred (500) feet for each location, and five hundred (500) feet additional for discovery; and in all other respects shall be subject to, and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these Laws.

**ARTICLE 10TH.** Whenever three hundred (300) dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any company in this District, the ground so claimed by said company shall be deemed as belonging in fee to the owners and their assigns, and the same shall not be subject to re-location by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment of the ground by the company, which shall be so construed after said ground shall have lain idle for one year, and except in cases where claims are in litigation.

**ARTICLE 11TH.** All voters at meetings to regulate mining interests, shall be claim-owners in this District.

**ARTICLE 12TH.** All meetings for the purpose of election, or changing these laws, must be called by posting written notices in at least three public places in the District, or by publishing the same in some newspaper, printed in the Territory, said publication to be made by the Recorder, in either case, during at least twenty (20) days previous to such meeting, stating the object thereof.

**ARTICLE 13TH.** There shall be a Recorder chosen from among the miners of the District, who shall hold his office during a term of one year, unless a successor be duly elected, which can only be done by a majority of the legal voters present at a meeting for that purpose.

**ARTICLE 14TH.** He shall record all claims presented for that purpose, and be entitled to receive therefor, a sum not exceeding one dollar for each separate claim or company. Provided, that it shall not be lawful for him to record any claim in conflict with a prior location. He shall endorse on all notices placed

on file in his office, the exact time of presentation for record. It shall be his duty (if required by the locator) to furnish each shareholder with a certificate of his claim, attested by the seal of his office, for each of which he shall be entitled to receive the sum of fifty (50) cents. Before recording any claim, he shall satisfy himself that no rights are infringed.

**ARTICLE 15TH.** The records of all claims located in this District, and heretofore recorded under the laws of West Mountain District, shall be transcribed into the books of this District; but from the date of the adoption of these laws, such claims shall be in all respects, except as to dimensions, subject thereto.

**ARTICLE 16TH.** The Recorder shall keep two series of books; in one of which to record all locations, and in the other, all transfers of claims in this district; to be styled "Book A. B and C. of Claims," and "Book A. B and C. of Transfers," in the latter of which he shall place on record all deeds of shares presented for that purpose, for which he shall be entitled to receive a sum not exceeding one (\$1) dollar in each case; and all such records, with the necessary revenue stamps affixed, shall be deemed legal evidence of sale or ownership, as the case may be.

**ARTICLE 17TH.** All examinations of records shall be made in the presence of the Recorder or his deputy. When relieved, the Recorder shall turn over to his successor all books and papers pertaining to his office. He shall have a seal, and attest all acknowledgments and certificates made by him. Provided, That he may use his private seal until the proper seal of office shall be procured.

**ARTICLE 18TH.** All records and copies thereof, properly certified, shall be legal evidence of their contents in all Courts in this Territory. On motion, the District was declared established, and the By-Laws, as above, were adopted.

On motion, Andrew Campbell was unanimously elected Recorder.

On motion, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned. M. G. LEWIS, President. HENRY R. MILLER, Secretary.

## W. KEENTOFF, WATCH MAKER.

GROESBECK'S BUILDINGS, Cor. Main & Second South Temple Streets, SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in the best possible manner. j-16w1

## \$100 BOUNTY!! RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR THE

3d Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's.

FOR the purpose of filling the ranks of the Third Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's, the undersigned has been duly appointed Recruiting Officer and is now prepared to enlist men for this Regiment at

### CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.

Good Pay, a large allowance of Clothing, abundant and good Rations with ample Medical attendance. The bounty of one hundred dollars will be paid whenever the Soldier shall have been honorably discharged. Recruits will positively be mustered into the service immediately and will receive Pay, Rations, Clothing, etc., from the date of their enlistment. For further information apply personally at the Recruiting rendezvous, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, to the undersigned.

W. H. DODDS, Lieut. & Inf. C. V., Recruiting Officer. j-13tf

## JAMES LINFORTH, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

208 BATTERY STREET, San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap2tf

## NEW WATCHES

WE are now prepared to supply Blank Mining Deeds to parties desiring them. Having received a good supply of paper, we can fill any order with which we may be favored, for all the necessary blanks or forms required by mining companies or others.

## TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

\$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON, Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. ad2tf

## C. CLIVE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. j-13tf

## FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!

AND GILBERT, Wm. C. Gilbert, Salt Lake City. OTHERS P. GILBERT, Bannock City, Idaho Ter.

## GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House) are now receiving the most

## MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

## GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &

MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

## WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Groceries, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

And the finest assortment of late style

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Jellif GILBERT & SONS.

## HOLLADAY & HALSEY, BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on

New York,

San Francisco, Cal.,

Virginia City, Idaho,

Denver City, Colorado,

Atchinson, Kansas,

Portland, Oregon and

Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.

my2tf

## Clark & Co., BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN,

GOLD DUST

and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York;

Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. ap1tf

## POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE,

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. an16m

## ASSAY OFFICE.

H. W. KEARSING,

formerly of New York City,

ASSAYER AND REFINER.

Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction. Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas. ap4tf-p2m

## FOR SALE.

Guany Bags, Grain, Stacks and Packing

Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Store, home, Salt Lake City.

## Redington & Co.'s ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing a highly concentrated form of all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes. It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable.

Redington & Co., Proprietors, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

## Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

## NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

## NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

## NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances. Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

## NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.

Redington & Co., Agents, San Francisco.

And for sale everywhere.

## DR. TOWNSLEY'S INDIAN VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE AND DYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute.

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all soreness of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children getting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

## IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously? Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

Redington & Co., 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco, Sole Agents.

## Dr. Mott's

## VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness,

Fevers, and all Bilious Diseases.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person having used them will use no others.

For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicine.

A. L. SCORR & Co., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale everywhere, Try them! Try them!

Redington & Co., 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

416-3m Sole Agents.



FROM A CALIFORNIA SOLDIER.—A former resident of this State writing to his father from Camp Cavalry Brigade, Vienna (Va.) May 11th, says:

I will let you know in as few words as possible what we have been doing within the last two or three weeks. The first thing of importance was a raid or reconnaissance to Leesburg and Aldie, which was successful enough to scour the country in that vicinity for three days and lose but one man, who was shot in Leesburg. We captured fifteen rebels (principally guerrillas) and returned to camp satisfied that there was no fight in that part of the country. Three or four days after this raid every one in camp was ordered to saddle up, and with three days rations, go it again—all of which was done in short notice and off we started. We first went to Leesburg, scouted around some, captured eight or nine prisoners, wounded one and killed one, confiscated a lot of forage and accidentally set fire to a barn which was full of corn for Moseby's use. We then went up the Winchester pike to Hamilton and bivouacked for the night. At three o'clock A. M. we started again, dividing our force. A part under Col. Lowell struck off to our left toward Middleburg, on the Ashby Gap pike, and the rest of us went up to Snicker's Gap. We then followed down the base of the mountains to Upperville, where we joined the rest of the column. We had skirmishing and chasing after small parties most of the time from Snicker's Gap. We captured five prisoners and several horses. After joining the column, detachments were sent out to scour the country, resulting in having several skirmishes and losing two or three men—one of whom, Corporal Lafferty, was from our Company, (F) but, after being with them four days, he made his escape. They took from him his boots and hat and searched him for money, but he had none. He formerly resided at Folsom. We captured two or three men and considerable pork, flour, gray cloth, some arms, and destroyed quite a quantity of wool, etc. The boys got plenty of tobacco, all having been stored away by the rebels. We then went to Ashby's Gap, but found nothing more than twenty or thirty rebels there, who soon skedaddled for the mountains. On our return they would venture close enough to harass our rear a little with carbines from behind stone fences. After having a tolerable good rest we branched out again, having several skirmishes—in one, losing Sergeant Clark, of Company L, formerly from Sierra county California. He had a single-handed and severe contest with a rebel, both being killed. Our Captain, D. A. DeMerritt, received a severe wound in the leg—in the same one he had broke. He will soon be able to be about. We finally returned to camp after destroying considerable property for the rebels and bringing away what we could, together with thirty prisoners.—*Sac. Union*, June 8th.

The pending investigation into affairs of the Treasury Department is resulting in the thorough triumph of Mr. Chase and the subordinates who were specially assailed. Mr. Clark, Superintendent of the Bank Note engraving and printing Department, is shown to have saved the government over \$1,000,000 by his ingenuity in inventing and applying improved machinery in the work under his charge. His last success is that of printing bank notes upon dry paper, by machinery—thus doing away at once with the numberless hand power presses now in use for bank-note printing, and doing better work at greatly reduced expense.

**GOODRICH HOUSE,**  
Bannack City, Idaho Territory.  
This House is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public and the tables will always be furnished with the best the market affords.  
Good Carriage and Stable near the premises.  
W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

**Notice.**  
Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.  
Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.  
Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States.  
PATRICK LYNCH.

**Co-Partnership Notice.**  
WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ransohoff & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bros., as heretofore.  
RANSOHOFF BRO.  
R. L. Clay, April 4th, 1884.

**BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.**  
This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the Best and Safest Ferry on Snake River and is running at Lower Warm than any other ferry in the Western Country.

**EMIGRANTS AND FREIGHTERS**  
To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry, for the simple reason that it is the Best and Nearest road to any of the above places.  
MEEKS & GIBSON,  
Proprietors Lower Ferry.

**UNITED STATES MAIL LINE**  
—TO—  
**EAST BANNACK CITY,**  
IDAHO TERRITORY.

THE great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Tuesday morning,) at 8 o'clock, A. M., in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

**Schedule Time—5 days and 8 hours.**  
Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.  
Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Sirrine, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Thierbach.  
E. M. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory, Agent.  
L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.

**RANSOHOFF & CO.,**

**New Goods! New Goods!!**

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

**SPRING GOODS,**

CONSISTING IN

**French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,**

etc.,...etc.,...etc.,

**In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.**

Also a Fine Stock of

**Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.**

**The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.**

**DAILY UNION VEDETTE**

**Book, Card, and Job**

**PRINTING**

**OFFICE.**

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of

**PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL**

**PRINTING**

SUCH AS

**HAND BILLS, BALL TICKETS,**

**BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,**

**CHECKS, MINING CERTIFICATES,**

**DRAFTS, PROGRAMMES,**

**CIRCULARS, WAY-BILLS,**

**VISITING, WEDDING, AND BUSINESS**

**CARDS, ETC., ETC.**

And can successfully compete in price, style, and promptness with any establishment west of the Rocky, or east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and we guarantee satisfaction with every order.

Specimens of work can be seen at the office of the "Daily Union Vedette," Camp Douglas, U. T.

**By-Laws of the Meadow Valley Mining District.**

At a meeting of the miners of the Meadow Valley Mining District—held at the Warm Spring—at the head of the Warm Spring, Utah Territory, on the 18th day of March, A. D., 1884, Wm. Hamblin was called to the Chair, and Stephen Sherwood appointed Secretary. The Chairman announced the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of organizing a mining district. J. N. Vandemark moved to adopt the following Laws to govern and control the mining operations of the district, which were passed:

**ARTICLE 1ST.** This district shall include that portion of territory situated in the Territory of Utah, as follows: Commencing at the Warm Spring at the head of Meadow Valley, Washington county, U. T., and running due north thirty miles; thence due east thirty miles; thence due north thirty miles; thence due west thirty miles to the aforesaid Warm Spring.

**ARTICLE 2D.** The extent of a claim on any quartz lode or mineral vein, shall be two hundred feet to the claim along the lode, with a width of five hundred feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, angles, depth, width, offshoots, out-crops, variations and the minerals and other valuable contents contained. The discoverer and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one claim extra for discovery.

**ARTICLE 3D.** No person will be permitted to hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase, any number of claims can be held.

**ARTICLE 4TH.** All claims shall be measured on a horizontal line, and numbered, 1, 2 and 3, if from the discovery claim either way.

**ARTICLE 5TH.** Each Company must do one faithful days work on their claim in each month after the same shall have been located one year; on a failure to do so, the claim or claims, will be subject to re-location by any other person; provided, however, that if the Company are prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, a failure to do so, will not forfeit their claims.

**ARTICLE 6TH.** All examinations of records must be made in the presence of the Recorder or his Deputy.

**ARTICLE 7TH.** Work done in any tunnel, cut, shaft, drift, water ditch or water privilege, in good faith, shall be considered as being done on the claim owned by such person or persons, or company.

**ARTICLE 8TH.** Every claim, whether by an individual or company, located, shall be recorded within ten days after date of location.

**ARTICLE 9TH.** All claims for gold surface diggings in this district, shall be two hundred feet in length, and two hundred feet in width.

**ARTICLE 10TH.** Locators on veins of coal or iron, shall be entitled to five hundred feet for each location, and five hundred feet additional for the discoverer; and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

**ARTICLE 11TH.** All locations made on water for mining, ditch, mill privileges, or for irrigation purposes, shall be respected, and the same be recorded in the book or books of the District Recorder, and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

**ARTICLE 12TH.** Whenever three hundred dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any company in this district, the ground so claimed by said company, shall be deemed as belonging in fee to the locators or company thereof and their assigns; and the same shall not be subject to location or relocation by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment by the company, of the ground, which shall be constructed in mean an entire abandonment after lying idle for one year, except in cases where claims are in litigation.

**ARTICLE 13TH.** No person shall be permitted to vote in this district—under these laws—unless he is a claim holder (pertaining to mining) and a resident of the district ten days previous to the election.

**ARTICLE 14TH.** An special election can only be called by written notices, posted up in at least three public places in the district, and signed by at least one half of the voters of the district; said notices shall be posted up by the Recorder twenty days prior to the election.

**ARTICLE 15TH.** It shall be the duty of the Recorder (if required by the locator) to give a certificate of the metes and bounds of each claim or number, recorded, and receive a compensation of fifty cents each.

**ARTICLE 16TH.** There shall be a District Recorder elected from among the miners of the district, whose duty it shall be to record all numbers of claims presented for the purpose, giving the name of each number and owner, and receive a sum not exceeding one dollar from each number or owner; provided, however, that it shall not be lawful for the Recorder to record any claim that conflicts with a prior location. The Recorder shall hold his office for one year, or until his successor is chosen, which successor can only be elected by a majority of the miners present of the district.

**ARTICLE 17TH.** On motion of Thomas Box, Stephen Sherwood was elected Recorder for one year from this date, March 18th, A. D., 1884. On motion, the meeting adjourned said day.